

RHYL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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ANNUAL  
**REPORT**  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF  
HEALTH

(R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.).

Together with the Annual Report of the

CHIEF SANITARY  
INSPECTOR

(E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.S.I.A., F.R.S.Inst.).

FOR THE YEAR


1952





*With the Compliments  
of the  
Medical Officer of  
Health*

*Public Health Department,  
2 Edward Henry Street,  
Rhyl.*



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RHYL:

William N. Douglas & Co., Ltd., 31 Sussex Street.

# URBAN DISTRICT OF RHYL.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1952.

Councillor T. N. JONES (Chairman of the Council).

Cllr. W. S. Roose (Chairman).	Cllr. R. W. Williams.
„ E. Williams.	„ J. Thornley.
„ J. Lloyd Roberts.	„ J. Colin Parry.
„ C. E. Garnett.	„ J. S. McWalter
„ H. Meredith Jones.	Shepherd.

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

### Medical Officer of Health:

R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.

### Chief Sanitary Inspector:

E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E., F.S.I.A., F.R.S.I.

### Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:

E. G. BLACK, M.S.I.A.

### Additional Sanitary Inspector:

D. KAYE, M.S.I.A.

### Chief Clerk and Meteorological Observer:

W. A. FIELD, B.E.M.

### Clerks:

R. UREN and Miss E. A. GARNETT.

### Shorthand Typist:

Mrs. W. HINDER.

### Maintenance Supervisor:

T. H. HEYES.

### Engineer-in-Charge Pumping Station:

F. DAVIES.

### Disinfector:

A. S. JONES.

### Rodent Officer:

B. CHARLESWORTH.



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

**For the Year 1952.**

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Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1952. The Report follows the form laid down in the Welsh Board of Health Circular 42/51.

All essential services have been maintained and have functioned satisfactorily during the year. For the second time it was possible for the Mass Radiography Unit of the Welsh Regional Board to attend Rhyl.

The visited resulted in 1,090 males, 1,358 females being X-rayed, making a grand total of 2,448. This was very satisfactory, some 13% of the population having availed themselves of the service as compared with some 6% in 1951.

This service is of value, not only in detecting early disease, but also by reason of the fact that in the majority of people it confirms that all is well, often banishing secret worries about health.

Infectious diseases showed an increase, there being 140 cases notified, of which 136 were confirmed as true cases of infectious disease. Once again there were no deaths from diphtheria, confirming once more the value of diphtheria immunisation. Indeed, in view of the great reduction in this disease since the commencement of immunisation, it is difficult to understand the attitude of parents who refuse to have their children protected.

The finding of hospital beds for the elderly chronic sick has continued to be a problem, but I must express my gratitude to the Secretary and Staff of the Clwyd and Deeside Hospital Management Committee who have rendered all assistance possible, especially in the more urgent cases.

## HOUSING.

The approximate number of dwellings in the district is 5,921, and the Council have taken energetic steps to acquire land, lay out sites and build houses to provide homes for those in need.

124 permanent houses were erected by the Council and 20 were in course of erection. In addition to these figures, private enterprise completed 19 houses, and 2 permanent houses were built by the County Council for the Police Force and 8 were in course of erection.

Last year I pointed out the anomaly that the rents of Council houses are directly related to their building costs, resulting in the occupants of similar houses built at different periods paying different rents. Unfortunately, building costs have continued to rise and, indeed, seem likely to go on doing so. At present, in many families the rent is taking a very large slice of the weekly income and the improvement in health to be expected from better living conditions is in danger of being defeated by the economies necessary in the family budget in order to meet the rent. As I pointed out in my previous report this problem has to be settled at Government level and will have to be met sooner or later.

There is a waiting list of 609 applicants for houses, the majority of whom are living in rooms and have never had a home of their own.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

Eleven infants died in the first year of life, indeed all 11 were under the age of six months at death. Eight of the 11 deaths occurred in hospital.

Four of these deaths were those of premature infants who died within 24 hours of birth, and another death occurring within 24 hours of birth was due to a difficult confinement.

Three deaths were due to haemolytic disease of the newly born, one was due to heart disease, one to accidental inhalation of stomach contents, and one to burns accidentally sustained.

Inquests were conducted in respect of the last two deaths which were accidental.



While all accidents cannot be avoided it behoves **parents** to make certain that all fires, gas and electrical appliances in the home are rendered harmless to young children so that all avoidable tragedies can be prevented.

Rhyl's infantile mortality for 1952 is 38.87 deaths per 1,000 live births as compared with the National Rate of 27.6 per 1,000 live births.

That is, our mortality rate is 11.2 per 1,000 above the average for the country.

This is partly due to the deaths of four prematurely born infants, whether some of these premature births could have been avoided I **cannot** say.

#### **RHYL CUT.**

I am pleased to report that, as a result of work carried out by the River Dee and Clwyd Catchment Board, the general condition of the Cut has been maintained, and there has been no report of flooding this year. Much unnecessary and expensive work has again been occasioned by the dumping of refuse in the Cut. I would appeal to all offenders to be considerate and to refrain from this practice in future.

#### **WATER SUPPLY.**

There is an efficient and abundant supply of bacteriological and chemically **pure water**.

Regular samples are taken and the results are almost invariably Class I., Ministry of Health Standard.

The Water Engineer and his staff exercise extreme vigilance in ensuring that the water supply to the consumer is of the highest bacterial purity.

Ninety samples were taken during the year, all being satisfactory.

There is one private supply in the district, from a bore-hole 250 feet deep, but this water is only used for trade purposes.

There are approximately three dwellings in the district without a piped water supply, and, due to the distance of the mains from the properties concerned, it is impossible to obtain piped supplies.

### **MILK SUPPLY.**

Two hundred and eight samples of milk were taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

In all cases of unsatisfactory results, both the retailer and producer were contacted, and steps taken to find the cause.

Eighty-six samples of pasteurised milk and 61 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

It is pleasing to note that results of samples "in the main" are satisfactory, as 90 per cent. of the milk consumed in the district is produced outside the area.

### **ICE CREAM.**

Two hundred and thirty three samples of ice cream were taken and submitted to the methylene blue test, and where unsatisfactory results were obtained, personal contact was made with the manufacturer or retailer and advice given as to how the cleanliness of the product could be improved.

### **PUBLIC ABATTOIR.**

The number of animals slaughtered in the public abattoir shows a slight increase on last year, this being due to an increased home production of meat.

I would again like to repeat the observations made in the last report to all persons who handle food, either in manufacture, sale or distribution, to pay particular attention to their personal cleanliness, as lack of this may lead to easy contamination, outbreaks of food poisoning, with, in the case of a holiday resort, extremely damaging publicity.

The amount of meat condemned was 26 tons, 1 cwt., 2 qtrs., 17 lbs.

## FOULING OF FOOTPATHS.

I would again draw the attention of the Council and the public to the fouling of footpaths by dogs, and would make a special appeal to all to co-operate in this matter to abate this nuisance. I would also draw the attention of the public to the practice of feeding seagulls on the main promenade, as the resultant fouling of the promenade surface by the birds creates a serious nuisance, which is difficult to remove.

## “PLAS COED.”

The Home, situated in its own grounds, accommodates elderly ladies.

There are no restrictions, and “Plas Coed” is a “home” in the true sense of the word, and has provided a long-felt need in the field of social service in the town.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There are very few cesspools in the district, and these are emptied at regular intervals by means of a gully emptier, the contents being disposed of into the main sewer. As far as is known there are only two pail closets in the district, the remainder of the houses being connected to main drainage.

In the eastern portion of the district the sewage gravitates to a small pumping station, where it is pumped through a rising main to a trunk sewer. The remainder of the sewage gravitates to a main pumping station where, after passing through the 14ft. revolving screen, it is pumped into a high level storage reservoir of a holding capacity of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons, and from this storage tank it gravitates out to sea, where it is discharged approximately 1,000 yards from the high water mark into the sea half-hour on the ebb, after high water for two hours, when the valve is closed until the next tide. This applies to undiluted sewage, but, during heavy rainfalls, the valve to the main outfall pipe has to be opened to discharge the storm water.-

At the request of the Welsh Board of Health the Council has engaged a firm of Consultant Engineers to carry out a survey of the town's Sewerage System, which will be done as soon as they have gathered and collated the information required.



## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children of school age who completed course of immunisation ... ..	21
Number of children under school age who completed course of immunisation ... ..	123
Boosting injections ... ..	252

The number of children under 16 years of age belonging to Rhyl District considered to be immunised at 31st December, 1952, were:—

Age Group 5—15: 2,018.      Age Group 0—4: 566.      Total: 2,584.

Percentage immunised (Child population, estimated Registrar General's figures):—

Age Group 5—15: 83.3.      Age Group 0—4: 42.3.

Percentage of population under 15 immunised ... .. 68.7

## PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

These baths are owned by the Local Authority and are open for the summer season.

They were visited from time to time and 32 samples of the water taken for bacteriological examination were all found to be satisfactory.

## CHILDREN'S PADDLING POOL.

A system of chlorination of the water used at the paddling pool has been installed. This has proved to be very effective, all 14 samples of water tested being bacteriologically satisfactory.

## CAMPING.

The number of sites used for camping purposes during the year were seven licensed. There were several organised camps, such as Boy Scouts, Church Lads' Brigade and Boys' Brigades.

The National Coal Board (Derbyshire Miners) have a holiday Camp in Rhyl, with 126 Chalets and Administrative Buildings, to take up to 450 (peak), including staff.

The number of Camping Sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936: Nil.

Seven licences were granted under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, Section 141.

The estimated number of campers resident in the district at one time was between 2,750—3,000.

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## **STATISTICS.**

### **POPULATION.**

The population of the district, as given in the census returns, 1951, was 18,745. The Registrar General estimates the figure for last year as being 18,800.

### **BIRTH RATE.**

During the year there were registered after inward and outward transfers 283 births (R.G.R.), viz., 142 males and 141 females. Out of this number, 10 males and 13 females were illegitimate. The rate on the estimated population (18,800) is 15.05 per 1,000. The birth rate for England and Wales for the period is 15.30.

### **DEATH RATE.**

The total number of deaths credited to the District by the Registrar General was 276, viz., 132 males and 144 females, which gives a crude death rate of 14.68 per 1,000 of the population. For comparison with the national figure, Rhyl's death rate is 12.48 per 1,000. The national rate is 11.3 per 1,000.

Local returns showed that a total of 320 persons died in Rhyl during the year. Of these, 114 were non-residents and were transferred to their own districts, while 74 Rhyl residents who died outside the area were transferred into the Rhyl register, making a total of 280 deaths credited to Rhyl.



The discrepancy of four is due to a difference in the method of record keeping.

Of the 276 deaths credited to Rhyl, 90 were of persons between the ages of 70—80 years, 59 were of persons between the age 80—90 years, and 9 persons were over the age of 90 at death.

Summing up it can be said that 57.2 per cent. of the deaths during the year were those of people aged 70 years and over.

### **ZYMOTIC DISEASES.**

There was one death from Influeza, and ten deaths from Pneumonia. This gave a death rate of 0.053 per 1,000 of the population for Influenza and 0.53 per 1,000 of the population for Pneumonia.

### **INFANTILE MORTALITY.**

Amongst infants under one year there were 11 deaths (R.G.R.), or in the proportion of 38.86 per 1,000 registered births, as against 27.6 for England and Wales.

### **PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.**

Five deaths were attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, equal to 0.27 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,800).

### **OTHER TUBERCULOSIS DISEASES.**

Under this heading one death occurred, equal to .053 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,800).

### **OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES.**

Under this heading three deaths occurred, equal to a rate of 0.16 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,800). Also Bronchitis, 6, equal to a rate of 0.32 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

## DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Fifty-three deaths were ascribed to Cancer, the rate being 2.82 per 1,000 of the estimated population (18,800). The reason for this somewhat high figure (National Rate, 1.993 per 1,000) is the fact that Rhyl has an older than average population.

Nine deaths were due to Cancer of the Lung or Bronchus, giving a rate of 0.48 per 1,000 population, compared with a National Rate of 0.323 per 1,000 population.

## VACCINATION RETURNS.

The following information has been supplied to me by the County Medical Officer of Health:—

	Primary		Re- vaccinated
Number of children under one year vaccinated...	36	...	—
Number of children 1—4 vaccinated ... ..	29	...	5
Number of children 5—14 vaccinated... ..	6	...	3
Number of persons 15 or over vaccinated... ..	16	...	29
Number of vaccinations of residents of Rhyl Urban District carried out during the period 1st January—31st December, 1952 ... ..	87	...	37

This is an extremely low rate of vaccination and, if it continues, will result in a few years in 80 per cent. of the population being unvaccinated.

In these days of rapid inter-Continental air travel this situation may well result in epidemics of smallpox becoming common once again in Britain. I strongly advise all parents to have their children vaccinated against smallpox during infancy.

## NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This section of Public Health Administration is entirely under the control of the Flintshire County Council and their Health Visitors. A Welfare Centre has been established at the Old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, at which local ladies also give voluntary assistance.

**VENEREAL DISEASES.**

This Department is also under the control of the Regional Hospital Board, the nearest station for treatment being at St. Asaph General Hospital.

**ISOLATION HOSPITAL.**

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases from the Urban District admitted into Hospital was 20.

**GENERAL STATISTICS.**

Area—Exclusive of Foreshore ... ..	1,700 acres
Area—Inclusive of Foreshore ... ..	2,579 acres
Population at Census, 1901 ... ..	8,461
Population at Census, 1911 ... ..	9,005
Population at Census, 1921 ... ..	13,490
Population at Census, 1931 ... ..	13,485
Population at Census, 1951 ... ..	18,745
Population, R.G. Estimate, 1952 ... ..	18,800
Number of inhabited houses at Census, 1931 ... ..	3,013
Number of families or separate occupiers, 1931 ... ..	3,183
Rateable Value ending March 31st, 1951 ... ..	£186,373
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£745

Number of inhabited premises according to Rate Books:—

Houses ... ..	5,501
Flats and Tenements ... ..	135
Houses and Shops ... ..	195
	— 5831

**EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.**  
 (Registrar General's Returns).

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births:—				Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... .. 15.05 Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 24.14
Legitimate ... ..	260	132	128	
Illegitimate... ..	23	10	13	
Still Births ... ..	7	5	2	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... .. 14.68 Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Deaths ... ..	276	132	144	
Deaths from Puerperal Causes:—				
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..		—	—	



Death rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	38.87
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... ..	42.31
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	53

**CAUSES OF SICKNESS.**

The only noteworthy causes of sickness outside the notifiable or epidemic diseases were: Bronchial Colds, Influenza and Catarrh.

**SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.**

Home nursing and provision of midwifery services are now provided by the County Council. In addition, the services of three Home Helps are available in the Rhyl area on application to the County Medical Officer of Health.

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

There is a local centre at the Old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, Rhyl, under the control of the Flintshire County Council, the County Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Midwives.

**HOSPITAL.**

Hospital treatment is now provided free of charge under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Hospitals serving the Rhyl District are the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Prince Edward War Memorial Hospital, Maternity and General Hospital at St. Asaph.

**AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

Ambulance facilities are now provided by the County Council under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

**LABORATORY WORK.**

Arrangements have been made with the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for Pathological and Bacteriological examinations.

## **LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN RHYL DISTRICT.**

Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, (including Membraneous Croup), Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Paratyphoid), Measles, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, Cholera, Plague, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Pyrexia, Cerebro Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Acute Polioencephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Typhus Fever, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Ophthalmia Neontorum, Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and other forms), Malaria (cases contracted in this country), and other cases.

## **LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, ETC., IN FORCE. ACTS.**

Rhyl Improvements Act, 1852, 1872 and 1901.  
Rhyl Water Act, 1932.  
Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935.

## **BYELAWS.**

Slaughter Houses, 1931.  
Camping, 1935.  
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures, 1913.  
Offensive Trades—Dealers in Rags and Bones, 1915.  
Registries for Female Domestic Servants, 1915.  
Registries for Marine Stores, 1915.  
Common Lodging Houses, 1877.  
Nuisances, 1890.  
Removal of Offensive Matters, 1896.  
Sanitary Conveniences, 1897.  
Food, 1951.

## **SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.**

It was not found necessary to take legal action against any person for contraventions of Section 141 of the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, relating to Camping.

## **SCHOOL AND MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.**

The five primary schools, two secondary schools and one grammar school within the district have received attention.



Epidemic Sickness, viz., Measles, Whooping Cough, Influenza Colds and Mumps were prevalent at varying periods. All the schools are disinfected after closure and during the holiday periods. The Medical Inspection of the children attending the schools is carried out by the County Medical Officer and Staff. There is a School Clinic at the Old Emmanuel School, Vale Road, which is open each Monday between 9 and 11.30 a.m., when a doctor is present.

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The staff consists of one Medical Officer of Health, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H. (part-time), one Chief Sanitary Inspector, M.B.E., C.S.I.B., C.M.I.L.U. (full-time), one Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, C.S.I.B., Cert.Meat.Insp.R.S.I., one additional Sanitary Inspector, C.S.I.B. (Contributions are made to the salaries of each of these Officers by Exchequer Grants), a Rodent Officer, a Chief Clerk, two General Clerks and a Shorthand Typist.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality belonging to the District during 1952:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6—10 „ ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15 „ ... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
16—20 „ ... ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
21—25 „ ... ..	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35 „ ... ..	1	7	—	1	1	—	—	—
36—45 „ ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
46—55 „ ... ..	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
56—65 „ ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total ... ..	7	20	2	2	3	2	1	—

Cases on the register in December, 1951 totalled 157, and in December, 1952 totalled 175—an increase of 18 cases.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was six.

In any cases of non-notified Tuberculosis deaths, enquiries are immediately made and the replies forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health.

There is a local dispensary under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Officer at No. 27 Edward Henry Street, Rhyl.

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.**

No action was taken under the above Regulations.

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925: SECTION 62.**

No action was taken under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

#### **PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 172.**

No action was taken under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

#### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948: SECTION 47.**

“Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.”

No formal action was required in 1952.

#### **ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING.**

There were no cases of Food Poisoning notified in 1952.

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#### **BYELAWS UNDER SECTION 15 OF FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938.**

No formal action had to be taken under the Byelaws during the year.

TABLE I.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

Disease	At all ages	Under 1 year	1—2	3—4	5—9	10—14	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	Over 65	†Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small Pox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	14	—	2	5	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
Enteric Fever or Typhoid (excluding Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Acute Pneumonia ... ..	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neon atorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	99	1	15	28	54	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	17	1	1	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	136	2	19	41	68	1	1	2	1	—	1	19	—
†Cases removed to hospital	19	—	2	2	4	3	2	3	3	—	—	—	—

†Including Suspects and Carriers.



**TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS.**

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1952. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales	160 C.B.'s and Great Towns (inc. London)	160 Smaller Towns (res. pop. 25,000- 50,000 at 1951 Census	London Admin. County
<b>Births:</b>	<b>Rates per 1,000 Home Population</b>			
Live Births ... ..	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6
Still Births ... ..	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34
	22.6a	24.6a	23.0a	19.2a
<b>Deaths</b>				
All Causes ... ..	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6
Typhoid and Paratyphoid... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis ... ..	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31
Influenza ... ..	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05
Smallpox... ..	0.00	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)... ..	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Pneumonia ... ..	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58
<b>Notification (Corrected):</b>				
Typhoid Fever ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Meningococcal Infection ... ..	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56
Whooping Cough ... ..	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66
Diphtheria ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas ... ..	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14
Smallpox ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles ... ..	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23
Pneumonia ... ..	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis):				
Paralytic ... ..	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Non-Paralytic ... ..	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Food Poisoning ... ..	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18
Puerperal Pyrexia... ..	17.87a	23.94a	10.22a	30.77a
<b>Deaths:</b>	<b>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</b>			
All causes under 1 year of age	27.6b	31.2	25.8	23.8
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age ... ..	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7

**Maternal Mortality in England and Wales.**

Intermediate List No. and Cause	No. of Deaths	Rates per 1,000 total (live & still) births	Rates per ml. women aged 15-44
A115 Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ... ..	61	0.09	
[Abortion with toxæmia ... ..	13	0.02	1
A116 Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium ... ..	167	0.21	
A117 Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth ... ..	59	0.09	
A118 Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia ... ..	31	0.04	3
A119 Abortion with sepsis ... ..	47	0.07	5
A120 Other complications of preg- nancy, childbirth and the puerperium ... ..	138	0.20	

a—Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

b—Per 1,000 related live births.

TABLE III.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1952 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Name of District—RHYL URBAN.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each Year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Corrected Number 3	Nett Number 4	Nett Rate 5	Number 6	Rate 7	Of Non-residents registered in the District 8	Of Residents registered in the District 9	Number 10	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births 11	Number 12	Rate 13
1	2											
1936	15240	...	190	12.47	186	12.20	32	51	11	57.9	207	13.58
1937	15540	207	198	11.70	199	12.82	26	44	9	45.5	219	14.09
1938	15680	210	218	13.90	215	13.90	32	43	15	68.8	226	14.41
1939	15940	230	248	15.56	250	15.61	40	25	14	56.5	239	14.99
1940	18290	245	262	14.32	273	14.93	43	30	25	92.3	264	14.43
1941	21530	281	350	13.05	311	14.44	54	57	33	94.2	308	14.31
1942	22140	206	303	9.30	273	12.30	37	57	17	58.8	290	13.09
1943	20920	211	295	10.80	263	12.57	46	45	19	52.6	263	12.57
1944	18370	222	302	16.43	314	17.09	49	26	20	66.0	291	15.84
1945	17990	196	287	15.95	292	16.23	64	50	19	66.2	265	14.73
1946	18300	180	309	16.89	279	15.25	56	37	18	58.3	271	14.26
1947	18400	158	329	17.88	284	15.43	43	51	14	42.55	314	17.06
1948	18680	131	300	16.06	220	11.78	36	47	11	36.66	233	12.47
1949	18710	108	284	15.18	270	14.43	48	49	11	38.73	275	14.70
1950	18730	81	298	15.91	307	16.39	58	60	10	33.56	310	16.55
1951	18700	58	301	16.10	343	18.34	89	61	12	39.87	317	16.95
1952	18800	67	283	15.05	320	17.02	114	74	11	38.86	276	14.68

Area of District in acres (land and inland water): 1,700 (exclusive of foreshore); 2,579 (inclusive of foreshore).

Total population at all ages: 18,745 (at Census, 1951). Estimated population: 18,800.



TABLE IV.—REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Causes of Death		Males	Females
All Causes ... ..		132	144
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory ... ..		3	2
2. Tuberculosis—Other ... ..		1	—
3. Syphilitic Disease ... ..		2	—
4. Diphtheria ... ..		—	—
5. Whooping Cough ... ..		—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ... ..		—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..		—	—
8. Measles ... ..		—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases... ..		—	—
10—14. Malignant Disease (Cancer)... ..		26	27
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia... ..		—	—
16. Diabetes ... ..		—	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ... ..		17	27
18. Coronary Disease—Angina ... ..		22	16
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease... ..		5	1
20. Other Heart Disease ... ..		17	33
21. Other Circulatory Disease ... ..		7	4
22. Influenza ... ..		—	1
23. Pneumonia ... ..		5	5
24. Bronchitis ... ..		3	3
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System		2	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ... ..		2	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ... ..		—	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..		1	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..		2	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ... ..		—	—
31. Congenital Malformations ... ..		—	2
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases... ..		13	10
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..		1	1
34. All Other Accidents ... ..		3	6
35. Suicide ... ..		—	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War ... ..		—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 36 above):			
Smallpox... ..		—	—
Poliomyelitis ... ..		—	—
Polioencephalitis ... ..		—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	{ Total ... ..	4	7
	{ Legitimate ... ..	4	7
	{ Illegitimate ... ..	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	{ Total ... ..	4	3
	{ Legitimate ... ..	4	3
	{ Illegitimate ... ..	—	—
Live Births	{ Total ... ..	142	141
	{ Legitimate ... ..	132	128
	{ Illegitimate ... ..	10	13
Still Births	{ Total ... ..	5	2
	{ Legitimate ... ..	5	2
	{ Illegitimate ... ..	—	—
Resident Population (Estimated Mid-year) ...		18,800	
General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2.			

TABLE IVa.—CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1952.

Name of District: Rhyl Urban. Local Returns: Age Periods.

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 years to 44 years	45 years to 64 years	65 years and over	Total Deaths, whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Hospitals in the District.
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory... ..	5	—	—	—	4	—	1	—
2. Tuberculosis, other ... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
4. Diphtheria... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	11	—	—	—	1	—	10	5
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus ... ..	9	—	—	—	—	5	4	9
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast...	5	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus...	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... ..	25	—	—	—	1	8	16	21
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ... ..	38	—	—	—	2	8	28	14
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	48	—	—	—	1	16	31	18
19. Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	6	—	—	—	—	4	2	12
20. Other heart diseases ... ..	45	—	—	—	—	5	40	—
21. Other circulatory diseases ...	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
22. Influenza ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia ... ..	7	—	—	—	1	1	5	3
24. Bronchitic ... ..	5	—	1	—	—	2	2	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
27. Dastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	5	—	—	—	—	3	2	9
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ... ..	42	9	—	—	—	4	29	19
33. Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
34. All other accidents ... ..	5	1	—	—	—	2	2	7
35. Suicide ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
36. Homicide and operations of war ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ... ..	277	13	1	—	13	63	187	146

**TABLE V.—INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1952.**

Nett deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

Name of District: RHYL, URBAN.

Causes of Death	Under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 6 months		6 months and under 12 months		Total Deaths under 1 year
All Causes:							
Certified ... ..	7	...	4	...	—	...	11
Uncertified ... ..	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Prematurity ... ..	4	...	—	...	—	...	4
Birth Injury ... ..	1	...	—	...	—	...	1
Erythroblastosis ... ..	2	...	—	...	—	...	2
Haemolytic Disease ... ..	—	...	1	...	—	...	1
Burns ... ..	—	...	1	...	—	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease ...	—	...	1	...	—	...	1
Suffocation ... ..	—	...	1	...	—	...	1
Totals ... ..	7	...	4	...	—	...	11
Nett Births registered during the calendar year ... .. 283	<div> <div>{</div> <div> Legitimate ... .. 260  Illegitimate ... .. 23 </div> </div>						
Nett Deaths registered during the calendar year ... .. 11	<div> <div>{</div> <div> Legitimate Infants ... .. 11  Illegitimate Infants ... .. — </div> </div>						

ISOLATION HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Patients admitted to Hospital.

1952	Scarlet Fever	Do. Suspect	Diphtheria	Do. Suspect	Measles	Acute Enceph- alitis (suspect)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Poliomyelitis	Do. Suspect	Total
January ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
April ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
May... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
June ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
July... ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
August... ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
September .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
October ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Nov.... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dec.... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4
Totals ...	9	1	—	4	—	1	1	2	2	20

During the last ten years the number of cases of Infectious Diseases admitted to Hospital, and the Mortality Rate are as follows :—

Year	Cases Admitted	Deaths	Mortality Rate per 1,000
1943 ... ..	90	2	22.2
1944 ... ..	79	3	38.0
1945 ... ..	64	—	—
1946 ... ..	42	—	—
1947 ... ..	30	2	66.6
1948 ... ..	14	—	—
1949 ... ..	7	1	142.9
1950 ... ..	25	1	40.0
1951 ... ..	20	—	—
1952 ... ..	20	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

REPORT OF SAMPLES TAKEN, 1952.

A copy of the Report for the period 1st January to 31st December, received from Mr. Elwyn Lewis, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., County Sanitary Inspector, who is responsible to the County for samples taken in Rhyl and District as Inspector of Food and Drugs, is appended hereunder :—



Herewith are the particulars of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in the Rhyl U.D.C. area during the year ended December, 1953.

Article	Number of samples taken	Genuine	Not genuine or below standard
Milk ... ..	65	40	25
Sausages ... ..	15	11	4
Ice Cream... ..	12	12	—
Ice Lollies... ..	2	2	—
Cooking Fats ... ..	4	4	—
Cooked Meats ... ..	4	4	—
Cakes and Confectionery	3	3	—
Patent Medicines ... ..	3	3	—
Meat Pies... ..	3	3	—
Cake Mixtures ... ..	2	2	—
Malt Vinegar ... ..	2	2	—
Tea ... ..	1	1	—
Butter ... ..	2	2	—
Coffee ... ..	1	1	—
Mixed Pickles ... ..	1	1	—
Tinned Soup... ..	2	2	—
Jellies ... ..	2	2	—
Custard Powders ... ..	3	3	—
Beer... ..	3	3	—
Whiskey ... ..	1	1	—
	131	102	29

Two of the 25 milk samples reported as not being genuine or below standard contained added water, and legal proceedings were instituted in these cases. Both samples came from the same producer; one contained 14 per cent. added water, and the other 5 per cent. water with a 5 per cent. fat deficiency. His total consignment of milk contained over 9 pints of added water. He was fined £1 in each case, and had to pay costs of £8 8s., making a total of £10 8s. The other milk samples reported were low in solids or fats and the attention of the producers was drawn to the matter.

In the four samples of sausages reported as not being genuine, legal proceedings were instituted in three cases as they were low in meat content. The proceedings were successful, and a total of £21 3s. in fines and costs was imposed. A warning letter was sent to the fourth manufacturer.

(Signed) ELWYN LEWIS,

County Sanitary Inspector and  
Food and Drugs Inspector.

Herewith I append the Reports and Statistics supplied to me by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. L. Lloyd Jones.

Finally, I desire to express to the members of the Council **and the Officials**, my sincere thanks for their encouragement and assistance during the year.

(Signed) R. RHYDWEN, D.S.C., M.B., D.P.H.,  
August, 1953. Medical Officer of Health.



# CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

**For the Year ended 31st December, 1952.**

Mr. Chairman, Miss Brookes and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my twentieth Annual Report for the year 1952.

The work of compliance with notices served for the abatement of nuisances continues to be extremely difficult, due to the high costs of repairs; and the fixed income received from rents, which in some instances mean that a small repair is absorbing several year of nett rent income, and in many instances where property has been passed on by means of legacy without capital, owners are finding it very difficult to provide the wherewithal to satisfy statutory requirements and one is tempted to predict that unless some effort is made at national level in the near future, house property will deteriorate at an alarming speed.

The Council continue to carry out their policy of providing homes for the people, and have erected 124 houses, which is an increase of 47 on the previous year, but despite this the list of applicants does not seem to decrease appreciably.

The Council now have on their housing estates, 4 bed-roomed, 3 bedroomed and 2 bedroomed houses, together with prefabricated bungalows, which provide for all types of families.

The total number of houses erected since 1946 by the Council (including 50 prefabricated bungalows) is 570.

The town seems to become more popular as a seaside resort, and with large camping areas situated just outside the Urban boundary has to cater for a very large number of visitors, which means that, during the season, a great strain is placed on the staff of the Public Health Department in an endeavour to maintain the highest standard of hygiene, particularly in restaurants, food shops and food-preparing kitchens.

Notwithstanding all that I have mentioned, it is pleasing to report that no cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

The food Byelaws adopted by the Council have been most useful, and I must pay tribute to the fact that in the main all persons concerned have co-operated with the Council in the operating of these Byelaws.

The question of staffs in food preparing establishments in seaside resorts is much more difficult than in **industrial areas**, due to the fact that such staffs are "imported" and migratory, which means that their education as far as personal hygiene is concerned is very difficult; and one's only link with these staffs is the management and by continual impressing upon the management the importance of personal hygiene; and their co-operation by continually reminding their staffs, it would appear that the desired results are obtained.

There are eight camping grounds within the Urban District for which permission is granted under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935, to use same from the 1st April—31st October.

These camping grounds accommodate approximately 3,000 visitors per week, and are all provided with a water carriage system connected to the main sewer, main water supply and washing facilities.

All movable dwellings situate on the land have to be vacated by the 31st October in each year, and the majority of them are well laid out in lanes and provided with approach roadways.

These are visited regularly during the summer season and the management of each of the grounds co-operate whole heartedly with the department.

During 1952 all owners of camping sites decided that no tents were to be allowed on their camping grounds in the future.

The provision of hot and cold water to all licensed premises is now an accomplished fact, and I must pay tribute to the Licensing Justices, the Brewery Companies and the Licensees for their co-operation in attaining this result.

I had the honour and privilege of submitting a confidential report to the Magistrates for consideration at the Annual Brewster Sessions and I also attended the private meeting of the Justices prior to the Annual meeting where the report is discussed in detail, and any points arising are dealt with and

where necessary, the Chairman of the Bench, in his address to the Licensees, refers particularly to any matters of a public health nature which it is deemed necessary.

I would like to again express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of my Committee, to my colleagues, Fellow Officials in all departments of the Council, and to other members of my staff, for their loyal support and co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Miss Brookes and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. L. LLOYD JONES,  
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Number of Complaints received ... ..	1684
Number of Drains and W.C.'s Released and Cleansed by Department ... ..	1757
Number of Nuisances found (including under Factories Act) ... ..	402
Number of Nuisances Abated ... ..	285
Number of Nuisances Not Abated ... ..	163
Number of Preliminary Notices Served ... ..	170
Number of Statutory Notices Served ... ..	53
Number of Visits to Infectious Disease and Enquiries ... ..	24
Number of Visits re. Disinfection ... ..	26
Bakehouses, Factories and Workplaces ... ..	293
Dairies and Milkshops ... ..	103
Ice Cream Premises ... ..	350
Slaughterhouses, Butchers Shops and Stall ... ..	890
Fishmongers, Grocers, etc. ... ..	420
Visits under Public Health Acts ... ..	1080
Visits under Housing Acts ... ..	150
Visits to Verminous Premises ... ..	38
Miscellaneous Housing Visits (Housing Invesigation, etc.) ... ..	689
Drainage Visits ... ..	160
Refuse Collection and Disposal ... ..	150
Rats and Mice ... ..	2398
Camping Grounds ... ..	96
Theatres, Public Houses, etc. ... ..	60
Schools ... ..	11
Offensive Trades ... ..	7
Water Supply ... ..	17
Restaurants and Food Premises ... ..	434
Drain Tests ... ..	16
Number of Visits made to Council Houses ... ..	837
Swimming Pool ... ..	25
Pet Animals Act ... ..	9
Market and Other Stalls ... ..	103
Public Conveniences ... ..	27



## TABLE II.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Damp Living and Bed Rooms ... ..	41
Defective Chimney Pots, Flues and Stacks ... ..	4
Defective Roofs ... ..	33
Defective Floors, Living and Bed Rooms ... ..	26
Defective Gutters and Downspouting ... ..	31
Defective Plaster, Wall and Ceilings ... ..	10
Defective Skylights, Window Glazing and Frames, Casing and Doors ... ..	20
Cords to Windows and Fastenings ... ..	6
Defective Fire Grates ... ..	12
Remove Accumulation, Manure and Refuse ... ..	5
Dirty Houses ... ..	1
Defective Yard Surface ... ..	6
Miscellaneous ... ..	—
	<hr/> 195 <hr/>

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936: SECTION 75.

Defective, or want of, Dustbins (Supplied) ... ..	240
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## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Absence of, or Unsuitable, Washing Facilities ... ..	5
Absence of Hot Water Supply ... ..	1
Absence of Soap and Towels ... ..	1
Defective Walls, Floors, Ceilings, Doors, Windows, etc. ... ..	43
Damp Walls ... ..	1
Dirty Floors and Ceilings, requiring Cleansing ... ..	34
Sanitary Conveniences in Direct Communication with Food Pre- paration Rooms ... ..	4
Insufficient Ventilation in Food Preparation Rooms ... ..	3
Defective Fittings ... ..	1
Unsuitable Refuse Storage ... ..	2
	<hr/> 95 <hr/>

## FOOD BYELAWS.

Absence of Hand Washing Notices ... ..	6
Food Exposed to Contamination ... ..	2
	<hr/> 8 <hr/>

## SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Defective Sanitary Conveniences ... ..	4
Dirty Sanitary Conveniences ... ..	3
	<hr/> 7 <hr/>



## DRAINAGE AND WATER CLOSETS.

Defective W.C., Walls, Roofs and Doors ... ..	14
Defective Fittings, W.C., Sinks and Baths ... ..	41
Defective Drains ... ..	18
Defective Access Covers, Chambers and Brickwork ... ..	6
Defective Water Supply ... ..	3
Defective Draining Boards ... ..	1
Defective Kitchen Sinks ... ..	3
Filthy W.C. Premises, Basins and Urinals ... ..	18
Defective Sink Waste Pipes ... ..	6
	<hr/>
	110
	<hr/>

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

No proceedings were taken against the Owners of property for the non-compliance of Abatement Notices; this was chiefly due to the fact that the case of Rawlence v. Croydon Corporation was pending for a considerable time, and I advised the Council not to institute any proceedings until this case was settled. The final decision in the High Court was in favour of Croydon Corporation.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937 AND 1948.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937, Section 128(3).

### Part I. of the Act.

1—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors):—

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ... ..	35	61	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	109	141	7
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers Premises)... ..	5	7	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	149	209	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

2—Cases in which defects were found:—

Particulars	No. Found	No. Remedied	Referred to H.M. Ins'tor.	Referred by H.M. Ins'tor.
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	3	3	—	1
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):				
(a) Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	3	3	—	1
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relat- ing to Outwork) ... ..	2	2	—	1
Total ... ..	9	9	—	3

TABLE III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of Cases Removed to Isolation Hospital ... ..	20
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Lamp and Spray ... ..	49
Number of Rooms Disinfected, Spray only ... ..	23
Number of Houses Disinfected, Spray ... ..	1
Number of Houses Disinfected, Lamp and Spray ... ..	6
Number of Wards Disinfected ... ..	10
Number of Schools Disinfected ... ..	9
Number of Motor Ambulances, Taxis or Buses Disinfected ... ..	46
Miscellaneous ... ..	2
Number of Articles Destroyed with Consent of Owner ... ..	33
Number of Articles Disinfected by Steam ... ..	240
Number of Articles Disinfected by Lamp and/or Spray ... ..	221
Disinfector Used (Steam) ... ..	18

TABLE IV.—DISINFESTATION.

Number of Rooms Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	32
Number of Kitchens Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	3
Number of Houses Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	4
Number of Vans Disinfested (D.D.T.) ... ..	2
Miscellaneous Items (D.D.T.) ... ..	8

TABLE V.—SCAVENGING.

Loads of Domestic Refuse to Tip ... ..	2,325½
Loads of Trade Refuse and Salvage ... ..	1,077½
Loads of Fish Refuse to Tip ... ..	64
Loads of Pumping Station Refuse ... ..	47
	1,188½
	3,514

Total Loads: 3,514—13.90 per working day.

## FOODSTUFFS.

The appended details of foodstuffs condemned during the year would appear at first sight a formidable one, but I would point out that in all cases the material was voluntarily surrendered and a certificate obtained to enable the wholesaler or retailer to obtain credit and the replacement of food concerned.

A considerable amount of time is expended on the writing out of certificates due to the fact that so many are needed for individual items.

### Condemned Foodstuffs.

Vegetables—1,629 tins and 358 lbs.	Stuffed Olives—2 jars.
Fruit—3,404 tins and 60 lbs.	Honey—2 jars.
Milk—535 tins.	Spread—22 jars.
Mincemeat—18 tins.	Sauce—9 bottles.
Meat—666 tins and 1,524 lbs.	Picallili—4 jars.
Soup—395 tins.	Coffee—2 bottles.
Fish—343 tins and 7 stone.	Cordial—1 bottle.
Puree—6 tins.	Paste—15 jars.
Jam—75 tins.	Chutney—4 jars.
Fruit Juice—8 tins.	Pickles—52 jars.
Pulp—49 tins.	Pickled Cabbage—2 jars.
Baby Food—11 tins.	Beetroot—1 jar.
Syrup—3 tins.	Horseradish—7 jars.
Puddings—15 tins.	Chicken Jelly—1 jar.
Dumplings—9 tins..	Meat Extract—1 jar.
Segments—16 tins.	Cod Liver Oil—1 jar.
Chocolate—8 tins.	Meat Pies—176.
Punch—2 tins.	Jellies—36.
Milk Powder—8 tins.	Ducklings—28.
Peanut Butter—2 tins.	Biscuits—30 and 2½ oz.
Health Salts—13 tins.	Turkey—80 lbs.
Malted Milk—12 tins.	Cheese—144 lbs. 8 oz.
Conserve—2 tins.	Biscuits and Cheese—16 boxes.
Custard Power—2 pkts.	Chocolate Tea Cakes—1,592.
Cornflakes—12 pkts.	Ice Cream Powder—2 pkts.
Pastry Mixture—8 pkts.	Sweets—6 lbs.
Invalid Food—1 pkt.	Cake—1.
Toast—1 pkt.	Sheeps Plucks—10.

One person was proceeded against for selling rock in contravention of Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which was in a dirty condition, and the Magistrates imposed a fine of £25.

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The following table gives the number of dealers operating within the district:—



Resident Retailers ... ..	42
Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers/Wholesalers ... ..	4
Non-Resident Cowkeepers and Retailers ... ..	5
Non-Resident Retailers ... ..	1
Non-Resident Wholesalers ... ..	2

The approximate number of Cows kept by Resident Cowkeepers is about 50, so that over 90 per cent. of the milk consumed in Rhyl is produced outside the district boundary.

### MILK SUPPLY.

The number of individual retailers of milk continues to decrease, and the selling of “loose” milk is practically unknown.

On one or two occasions during the year I received complaints of dirty bottles being used for the reception of milk and, upon investigating the matter, found that in some instances this was due to the fact that milk bottles had been used by the customer for retaining liquids other than milk, and when such bottles are eventually returned it is practically impossible to remove the foreign matter and thoroughly cleanse the bottles which, when refilled, appear to be dirty, and upon bacteriological examination of the contents it has been found that it is quite satisfactory, therefore may one appeal to the public to rinse empty bottles out and place them ready for collection by the Supplier and not use them for other purposes.

Regular sampling of milk is carried out.

During the year 208 samples of milk were taken—207 satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

Eighty-six samples were pasteurised milk, all being “satisfactory;” 61 samples of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk which were all “satisfactory,” 25 samples of “sterilised” milk were “satisfactory”; 1 Accredited “satisfactory”; 19 Tuberculin Tested were “satisfactory” and 15 Tuberculin Tested (Certified) were also all “satisfactory.” The one “unsatisfactory” sample was a Tuberculin Tested milk.

Practically the whole of the milk sold in the Urban District is now bottled, and the raw milk sold is Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled).



## ICE CREAM.

The following table gives the number of manufacturers and retailers of ice cream registered within the district under the Rhyl Urban District Council Act, 1935 (Section 100) :—

Manufacturers and Retailers ... ..	11
Retailers ... ..	140
Wholesale Distributors (Storage) ... ..	1
	<hr/>
	152
	<hr/>

The amount of ice cream sold in the town is reflected by the number of retailers on the register—152. During the year, 233 samples were taken for bacteriological examination, and of this number 205 were in provisional Grade I. and II., 20 in provisional Grade III. and eight in provisional Grade IV., so that on can, I think, justly state that the percentage of satisfactory bacteriologically pure ice cream sold in the town is very high.

The relationship between ice cream manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers and the Health Department continues to be high, and the co-operation existing is much appreciated.

The town being a seaside resort, it can be appreciated that, with a large influx of visitors, the amount of ice cream sold is very high, and constant supervision is at times difficult with the staff at one's disposal.

The number of retailers registered has increased by 4, and, in many instances of new registrations, the applicant has voluntarily agreed to sell a pre-packed ice cream only.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two Marine Stores registered under the Offensive Trade Clauses of the Public Health Act, 1936.

## PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Animals slaughtered from 1st January, 1952, to 31st December, 1952:—

Cattle ... ..	2,581
Calves ... ..	1,691
Sheep and Lambs ... ..	15,702
Pigs ... ..	1,812
Goats ... ..	2
	<hr/>
	21,788
	<hr/>

Meat condemned and handed over to Ministry of Food Officials for disposal: 26 tons, 1 cwt., 2 qtrs., 17 lb.

There were 13 cases of *Cysticercus Bovis* detected during the year, and the carcasses were refrigerated for 21 days before release for human consumption.

I append herewith table showing carcasses inspected and the meat condemned during the year, which shows that whilst the number of animals slaughtered has considerably increased over the 1951 figures, the amount of meat condemned is reduced by about 15 tons, and this can be explained to a certain degree by the fact that the number of cattle slaughtered was reduced by 1,400 and, therefore, the weight of condemned meat is correspondingly reduced, but despite this it is pleasing to note that the percentage of the number affected with disease other than tuberculosis was reduced by 7 per cent. and the number of animals affected by tuberculosis has decreased by 2 per cent.

During the year under review the number of pigs slaughtered has increased by 800, and this is mainly due to the high incidents of swine fever in the area, which meant that a considerable number of contact pigs were sent into the abattoir for immediate slaughter.

Additional slaughtering took place during the year as the Abergele Slaughterhouse was closed.

Slaughtering takes place at the Public Abattoir for the Rhyl Urban District, Prestatyn Urban District, Abergele Urban District and St. Asaph Rural District, under the Centralised Slaughtering Scheme of the Ministry of Food.

During the season and at "peak kill" periods considerable overtime had to be worked by one of the Meat Inspectors, and whilst it may be argued that the premises might be extended the Council have been wise, in my opinion, in not embarking on any works of a capital nature until such time as the Government lay down a definite policy on the question of centralised slaughtering in the future.

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED FOR THE YEAR, 1952.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows		Cows		Calves		Sheep and Lambs		Pigs	
Number killed ... ..	1844	...	715	...	1691	...	15702	...	1812	
Number inspected ... ..	1844	...	715	...	1691	...	15702	...	1812	
All diseases except Tuber- culosis. Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	5	...	10	...	17	...	37	...	63	
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	556	...	283	...	2	...	601	...	80	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	30.4	...	41.9	...	1.2	...	4.0	...	7.9	
Tuberculosis only. <b>Whole</b> carcasses condemned ...	6	...	22	...	—	...	—	...	9	
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned... ..	78	...	108	...	—	...	—	...	88	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.... ..	4.6	...	18.2	...	—	...	—	...	5.3	

### REFUSE COLLECTION.

The purchase of a second "Paxit" vehicle has been a wise step; this can be seen from the fact that refuse collection gross costs have been reduced by £400, despite the fact that over 100 more houses were erected during the year which necessitated increased collections.

The adoption of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby the Council supply dustbins and make an annual charge of 4/- per dustbin supplied, has proved a great success, and I feel the ratepayers as a whole have co-operated wholeheartedly. The number of bins issued under the Bin Scheme this year was 240, plus 141 delivered to Council houses.

The Council have a scheme whereby refuse is removed on request from Whitsuntide to the end of September in excess of one collection per week by the payment of 9d. per bin per extra collection, and this scheme has been well patronised by tradespeople, restaurant and hotel proprietors.



The whole of the work of collection of House Refuse is under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. One S. & D. Freighter, two Leyland Cub, two Dennis "Paxit" Refuse Collecting Vehicles and one Morris Commercial Vehicle are used.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL.

All house and trade refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping, and the refuse is handled by means of an angledozer.

I would reiterate my remarks regarding the negotiations for the acquisition of the "Cob," as the land on which I am now tipping is fast becoming filled up, and in a very short while I shall be without tipping space. I urge the Council to expedite the negotiations.

I append herewith table showing costs of collection and disposal, and would like to offer a few explanations.

In 1951 the gross cost of collection was £15,438, whilst the income was £10,164, giving a nett figure of £5,274, whilst this year the gross cost was £15,013, income £6,043, giving a nett cost of £8,970, an increase of £2,300. The whole of this additional cost being due to reduced income from salvage waste paper, but the disposal costs have been reduced by £1,300, therefore the Council should not pay too much attention to receipts from salvage material as the price rate can fluctuate overnight.

I would point out that the disposal figures include the disposal of street sweepings, refuse gathered off the beach and gully emptyings, which are the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor, for which no charge is made by this Department.



TABLE VI.—REFUSE.

Showing Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal, Year 1952-53 (To 31st March, 1953).

Particulars	Collection (Scavenging)		Disposal (Tip)		Total	
	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges	Including loan charges	Excluding loan charges
Gross Expenditure ... ..	£ 15013	£ *	£ 1939	£ *	£ 16952	£ *
Gross Income ... ..	6043		394		6437	
Net Cost ... ..	8970		1545		10515	
Unit Costs—Gross Expenditure per Ton... ..	35/3·90		4/6·75		39/10·65	
Gross Income per Ton... ..	14/2·48		11·12		15/1·60	
Net Cost per Ton ... ..	21/1·42		3/7·63		24/9·05	
Net Cost per 1,000 Population ... ..	£477·13		£82·18		£559·31	
Net Cost per 1,000 Premises ... ..	£1341·12		£231·25		£1572·37	
Net Cost, Equivalent Rate in the £ ... ..	11·88d.		2·05d.		13·93d.	

\*As there were no loan charges repayable during the year, the figures remain the same.  
 NOTE.—The Table is prepared by taking several weighings as an average for the year.

Refuse removed during the year (approximately) 8,500 tons  
 Estimated Population (R.G.R., Mid-year, 1952) ... 18,800  
 Number of Rated Premises ... .. 6,681  
 Total Rates in the £ ... .. 23/6  
 Product of a 1d. Rate ... .. £755

(Signed) F. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E.,  
 Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## SALVAGE.

The gross amount of salvage collected and disposed of during the year showed a decrease of eight tons on the figures for 1951, and was due chiefly to reduction in iron and kitchen waste. There was also a considerable reduction in the price paid for waste paper, but despite this fact there was an excess of income over expenditure of £1,824.

The collection of kitchen waste continued to decrease, and early in the year 1953 the Council decided to abandon such collections.

### Weights. 1st January to 31st December, 1952.

	T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.
Waste Paper ... ..	526	18	0	Rags and Bagging ...	27	19	3
Iron ... ..	6	5	0	Bones ... ..		12	3
Baled Tins ... ..	—			Kitchen Waste ... ..	53	1	2
Aluminium... ..	14	2		Bottles and Jars			
Copper ... ..	5	2		(726.58 grs.)... ..	42	6	1
Brass ... ..	12	2		Miscellaneous... ..		6	3
Zinc and Pewter ...	2	2					
Lead... ..	4	1			659	9	1

### Income and Expenditure. 1st April, 1952—31st March, 1953.

Income £6,043.                      Expenditure £4,219.  
Excess of Income over Expenditure, £1,824.

## HOUSING.

The approximate number of Dwelling Houses for all classes is 5,921.

Houses erected during 1952:—

By the Council:—	
Permanent Houses erected ... ..	124
Permanent Houses in course of erection ... ..	20
By Private Enterprise:—	
Houses and Bungalows erected ... ..	19
By the County Council:—	
Permanent Houses for Police ... ..	2
Permanent Houses for Police in course of erection ... ..	8
Adaptations and Conversions ... ..	4

There are no really unhealthy areas in the district.

The staff engaged on Housing Inspections are the Sanitary Inspectors, along with their other general duties.

The investigation of all applicants for Council houses and building licences is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors and the actual letting of the houses after allocation by the Council is carried out by this department.

Tenants are allowed one week to cleanse the house thoroughly before taking up occupation, and the premises are inspected after cleansing before the tenant is allowed to enter. This, in my opinion, is most important, as on subsequent visits, if the premises are not found to be clean, the tenant cannot use the argument that the house was dirty when he entered it.

When existing houses become unoccupied, the premises are inspected, and if any signs of vermin are seen they are disinfested and thoroughly cleansed before a new tenant is allowed to take up occupation.

The Council have attempted to deal with some of the old property, pre-1939, and with the co-operation of the Housing Committee they have agreed to re-house the tenants. A few houses have been dealt with in this way, and it hoped, in the near future, to deal with one block of 12 houses in this manner.

All the houses on the Council estates were visited and inspected during the year, and a full report was presented to the Housing Committee.

Eight houses were represented to the Council under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. The owners appeared before the Council, and undertakings in all instances not to use the houses for human habitation were accepted.

#### **RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.**

There are three premises, which are registered under the above Act, in the district.

#### **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.**

The Pet Animals Act, 1951, came into operation on the 1st April, 1952, and is designed to regulate the sale of pet animals. Four premises were registered under the above Act.



**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.**  
**RATS AND MICE.**

Following the Government's lead in tackling this problem throughout the country, the Council have taken energetic measures in their area.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1952, 61 properties were treated for rats, 15 of which had to be re-treated, in some cases, three or four times during the year. .

In accordance with a request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, a comprehensive survey and treatment of the Sewers has been carried out, and the estimated total number of Rats destroyed during the year in the Sewers was 145.

The Rhyl Cut was treated and an estimated total of 165 Rats were destroyed.

Estimated total number of Rats destroyed: 959.

Eighty-two properties, other than the above, were treated for mice.

Total number of visits made during the year for rats and/or mice: 2,382.

The latest methods of rodent destruction, as laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are in operation.

(Signed) E. L. LLOYD JONES, M.B.E.,  
F.S.I.Assoc., F.A.San.Inst.



## METEOROLOGY.

For Statistical Tables, see Pages 45-48.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The Instruments used are by Negretti and Zambra, and are situate in Westbourne Avenue (opposite the Pumping Station). They include a Maximum, Minimum, Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers in a Stevenson Screen, a Grass Minimum Thermometer, Rain Gauge and Measure, a Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder and a Wind Vane. A Hyetograph, giving the rate and duration of rainfall, is situate outside the Pumping Station. The Barometer (Kew Pattern) and Thermometer attached is also at the Pumping Station.

At the Meteorological Kiosk on the East Promenade, a Self-recording Barograph, Maximum and Minimum Thermometer, Tide Table, previous day's Sun Card, Daily Weather Forecast from Negretti and Zambra Forecaster, Daily Weather Report of the Air Ministry and combined Weather Charts and Records are exhibited for public information. A Wind Vane is also on top of the Kiosk.

Observations are taken at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. Greenwich Mean Time each day. Code Weather Telegrams are despatched every day throughout each year to the Meteorological Office at 6 p.m., and these are supplemented during the summer season by an additional telegram, on week-days, at 9 a.m. Greenwich Mean Time for certain evening papers served (through the Meteorological Office) by the Press Association.

Weekly, Monthly and Annual Reports are prepared and are furnished to the local papers, and supplied to any enquiries—advertisement or private. Full reports monthly are forwarded to the Meteorological Office.

### NOTES.

The Station is situate 31 feet above sea level. Latitude  $53^{\circ} 19' N$ . Longitude  $3^{\circ} 30' W$ . The Sunshine Recorder is 11 feet above the ground on which it is situated and the Rain Gauge is one foot above the ground.

Humidity is calculated with Hygrometrical Tables, published by the Meteorological Office (Saturation = 100 per cent.).

The percentage of possible duration of sunshine is calculated by the Meteorological Office, with reference to the maximum duration theoretically possible in the latitude. The percentage of normal figures represent the mean daily duration for the year  $\times 100 \div$  the average for the year (the past 30 years ending 1950 being the figure taken = 4.10 hours for Rhyl). The average rainfall for the years 1881-1915 (35 years) is 25.81 inches, and is the figure used by the Meteorological Office.

A fall of one inch (25.4 millimetres) is equivalent to nearly 101 tons of water to the acre. One ton of water equals 224 gallons or nearly 36 cubic feet. An inch of rain implies 64,640 tons or 14,479,360 gallons of rain per square mile.

## **ANNUAL SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL, ETC., REPORT, AND STATISTICAL TABLES FOR YEAR 1952.**

### **RAINFALL.**

The rainfall for the year was below the 35 years average (25.81 inches), the total being 22.40 inches, as against 29.96 inches for the year 1951—which shows a decrease of 7.56 inches; and over 10 inches less than the National average.

The Average Rainfall for England and Wales (35 years average) is 32.67 inches, so we find Rhyl well below this figure.

During the year 1952 rain fell on 163 days, as against 191 in 1951.

The monthly average of rain works out at 1.87 inches, as against 2.50 inches for 1951, and a monthly average of 13.6 days' rain fell on, as against 15.9 days for 1951.

The highest recorded during the year (on one day) was on September 8th (night and early morning of the 9th) when at 9 a.m. on the 9th, 0.86 inches was recorded.

The wettest month during the year was October, with a total of 3.42 inches, and the driest was July with a total of 0.68 inches (See Features).

## FEATURES.

**February:** 0.83 inches—Lowest amount for February since 1938 (14 years).

**July:** 0.68 inches—Lowest total for July since 1935 (17 years).

**October:** 3.42 inches—Highest amount for October since 1945 (7 years).

## SUNSHINE.

The total bright sunshine recorded by the Campbell-Stokes Recorder during 1952 was 1,455 hours, 48 minutes, as compared with 1,509 hours, 24 minutes during 1951.

The instrument is verified annually by an official of the Meteorological Office, who visited the Station on 10th December, 1952.

The total record for 1952 is 53 hours 36 minutes less than that of 1951, which year was 29 hours 6 minutes more than that of 1950.

It is interesting to note the sunshine for the past ten years, including 1952. (See Table II. on Page 46).

These figures will show that the year 1952 was 61 hours below the average total number of hours for the past ten recorded years, but only 34 hours lower than that of the average for 20 years.

During the past 20 years the records show that Rhyl has enjoyed, on an average, 306 days per annum with registered sunshine. This is a fine record, especially so when it is remembered that the district is free from fog and has the lowest rainfall of any health resort on the Western coast of Great Britain. This is due, it is officially stated, to its unique position at the mouth of the famed Vale of Clwyd and pro- as it is on the West by the Snowdonian mountains.

The daily average of recorded sunshine works out at 3 hours 58 minutes, as against 4 hours 8 minutes in 1951; 4 hours 3 minutes in 1950; 4 hours 53 minutes in 1949; 4 hours 22 minutes in 1948; 3 hours 53 minutes in 1947; 4 hours 6 minutes in 1946; and 4 hours 3 minutes in 1945.



Rhyl's daily average of recorded sunshine for 30 years (1921-50) is **4.10 hours**, as against the national average for England and Wales (40 years) of 3.94 hours.

It is interesting to note that the highest day's record of sunshine in Rhyl during the whole of the year 1952 occurred equally on two days, viz., 23rd of June and 5th of July, there being 15 hours 6 minutes, as against 14 hours 42 minutes in July, 1951.

### FEATURES.

**January**, with a total of 58 hours 30 minutes, was the highest recorded for January since 1946 (6 years).

### TEMPERATURES.

**January:** 19°F. Lowest Minimum Temperature for January since 1947 (18°F.).

**April:** 26°F. Lowest Minimum Temperature for April since 1938 (26°F.).

**May:** 79°F. Highest Maximum Temperature for May since 1948 (equal).

**November:** 24°F. Lowest Minimum Temperature for November since 1942 (equal).

**December:** 24°F. Lowest Minimum Temperature for December since 1938 (equal).

The year 1952 appeared to be slightly above the average for rain and sunshine, but below in temperatures, with little outstanding features.

(Signed) W. A. FIELD, B.E.M.,  
Meteorological Observer.

TABLE 1.—METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1952.

Month.	Air Temperature in Degrees Fahrenheit.						Rainfall.						Wind.		Bright Sunshine.			
	Means of		Highest Maximum.	Date.	Lowest Minimum.	Date.	Total Fall.	No. of days Rain Fell.	Most in a Day.—Ins.	Imm. or More.		Prevailing Direction.	Most Sun in one Day.—Hours.	Daily Average.—Hours.	Days on which Bright Sunshine was recorded	Total Hours.		
										A. Maximum.	B. Minimum.						Days.	Nights.
January...	43.4	34.5	39.0	55	14	19	2.67	17	0.44	8	9	S.	6.7	1.89	24	58.5		
February...	44.9	35.3	40.1	50	6/25/27-8	28	0.83	10	0.33	5	3	W.	8.3	3.01	23	87.2		
March...	50.4	40.4	45.4	58	18	31	0.86	7	0.22	4	3	S.	10.6	3.75	28	116.2		
April...	56.7	42.4	49.5	67	17/30	27	1.08	12	0.27	2	4	S.E.	10.8	4.93	30	148.0		
May...	61.3	48.3	54.8	79	17	39	1.95	13	0.41	7	6	S.E.	14.4	6.00	27	186.0		
June...	62.5	51.4	57.0	75	30	40	1.32	13	0.26	2	9	N.W.	15.1	6.54	28	196.2		
July...	66.8	56.5	61.6	80	6	49	0.68	12	0.16	1	4	W.	15.1	5.70	31	176.8		
August...	66.7	54.8	60.7	75	30	47	1.42	12	0.41	5	5	W.	13.6	5.11	31	158.5		
September...	58.1	48.3	53.2	67	1	38	3.13	18	0.86	6	13	E.	11.3	3.53	25	106.0		
October...	54.4	45.3	49.9	59	17/27/28	31	3.42	16	0.34	10	10	W	9.2	4.01	27	124.3		
November...	46.4	37.9	42.1	57	2	24	1.74	13	0.45	5	8	E.	6.8	1.96	18	58.9		
December...	45.4	35.5	40.5	54	9	24	3.30	20	0.62	8	10	S.E.	4.9	1.26	21	39.2		
Total for year...	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.40	163	—	63	84	—	—	—	313	1455.8		
Monthly Average	54.8	44.2	49.5	—	—	—	1.87	13.6	—	5.0	7.0	—	—	3.97	26.1	121.3		
Total for 1951...	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.96	191	—	66	109	—	—	—	306	1509.4		
Monthly Average	54.9	44.1	49.5	—	—	—	2.50	15.9	—	5.5	9.1	—	—	4.13	25.5	125.8		

TABLE II.—10-20 YEARS AVERAGES—SUNSHINE, RAINFALL AND HUMIDITY.

Year	RAINFALL.					SUNSHINE.						Humidity.	
	Inches.	Monthly Average.—Inches.	Total Rain Days.	Month's Greatest Fall.—Inches.	Month's Lowest Fall.—Inches.	Hours.	Sunless Days.	Sunshine Days.	Daily Average.—Hours.	Highest in One Month.—Hours.	Lowest in One Month.—Hours.		Duration of Average
1943	26.14	2.18	173	4.27	0.69	1614.2	36	329	4.42	231.1	44.2	104	75
1944	26.99	2.25	181	5.52	0.77	1359.2	63	303	3.71	203.9	39.2	87	76
1945	19.66	1.64	155	4.41	0.32	1469.4	56	309	4.03	204.2	39.3	95	78
1946	29.30	2.44	192	3.42	0.96	1500.5	69	296	4.10	249.2	27.0	96	79
1947	25.45	2.12	173	3.95	0.38	1433.1	77	288	3.91	270.8	30.0	90	79
1948	24.04	2.00	170	4.49	0.62	1571.4	53	313	4.37	275.0	44.3	105	76
1949	21.31	1.77	151	3.73	0.28	1780.3	43	322	4.88	287.5	38.2	111	76
1950	25.67	2.14	194	3.65	0.57	1480.3	52	313	4.05	248.8	28.5	95	75
1951	29.96	2.50	191	5.10	0.70	1509.4	59	306	4.14	233.4	51.7	97	78
1952	22.40	1.87	163	3.42	0.68	1455.8	53	313	3.97	196.2	39.2	95	77
Totals...	250.92	...	1743	...	...	15173.6	561	3092	...	...	...	975	769
Average 10 years ...	25.09	2.09	174	...	...	1517.4	56	309	4.16	...	...	98	77
Average 20 years ...	25.06	2.09	175	...	...	1480.0	59	306	4.05	...	...	95	77



TABLE III.—MEAN TEMPERATURES AND EXTREMES. 1943-1952 (10 YEARS).

Month	Max. °F	Min. °F	Mean °F	1952 Differ- ence °F	Average Mean Temp. 1921-50 (30 yrs.)	Highest Daily Temp.			Lowest Daily Temp.		
						Year	Date	°F	Year	Date	°F
January ... ..	45.2	35.5	40.3	—1.3	41.5	1944}	13/27}	57	1945	26	13
February ... ..	46.1	36.4	41.3	—1.2	41.4	1948}	1	61	1947	24	14
March ... ..	47.4	38.8	43.1	+2.3	43.9	1944	2	71	1947	3	16
April ... ..	54.1	41.9	48.0	+1.5	47.3	1946	29/30	75	1952	1	27
May... ..	59.3	45.2	52.3	+2.5	52.0	1949	15	79	1945	3	32
June... ..	64.2	50.9	57.5	—0.5	57.2	1948}	18}	88	1949	9	39
July... ..	67.0	54.4	60.7	+0.9	60.6	1952}	17}	91	1951	15	42
August... ..	67.4	54.3	60.9	—0.2	60.4	1950	6	84	1946	16	42
September ... ..	63.7	51.5	57.6	—4.4	57.1	1947	29	79	1942	27	37
October ... ..	60.1	48.5	54.3	—4.4	51.5	1949	14/15/19	72	1950	29	28
November... ..	51.1	41.3	46.2	—4.1	45.6	1949	5/6	68	1947}	28}	24
December... ..	46.9	37.6	42.3	—1.8	42.6	1946	4	61	1952}	25/29}	24
						1948	2		1952	2	
Yearly Average:	56.0	44.7	50.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 years... ..	56.1	44.7	50.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 years... ..											

TABLE IV.—10 YEARS' MONTHLY SUNSHINE AND RAINFALL TOTALS.

Month	SUNSHINE (Hours).										RAINFALL (Inches).									
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Jan. ... ..	43.7	53.0	48.6	41.6	63.8	51.4	44.3	54.4	38.2	51.7	3.46	3.72	3.10	2.19	3.33	2.69	4.49	2.23	0.57	2.46
Feb. ... ..	48.9	80.7	67.0	91.9	62.6	30.0	67.1	117.4	65.3	83.7	1.13	1.95	0.86	1.91	3.42	1.09	1.15	0.91	3.48	2.94
March... ..	73.0	143.8	138.3	119.7	148.7	71.6	184.8	147.7	128.0	92.2	2.08	0.69	0.77	0.42	1.09	3.95	0.62	1.37	0.79	4.69
April ... ..	210.3	175.7	153.4	197.9	167.9	155.9	186.7	158.8	138.2	178.7	0.95	0.84	0.95	1.19	0.96	2.35	1.04	1.88	1.85	1.23
May ... ..	217.7	224.9	203.7	170.0	249.2	172.6	275.0	230.9	198.3	189.1	2.49	1.90	0.91	2.54	3.30	2.70	0.81	1.61	0.74	2.94
June ... ..	242.5	231.1	158.6	204.2	184.7	170.7	180.9	287.5	248.8	233.4	0.26	2.30	1.05	1.38	2.55	2.60	3.00	0.28	1.07	0.70
July ... ..	181.1	228.1	98.2	150.4	187.5	173.8	165.8	218.1	191.2	187.8	1.92	1.61	1.60	1.35	2.46	3.26	1.28	1.87	1.63	0.97
August ... ..	130.2	136.4	194.2	183.0	156.7	270.8	118.5	208.5	161.2	136.4	2.81	2.30	2.11	0.65	3.33	9.38	3.33	1.32	3.65	3.32
Sept. ... ..	151.5	129.7	129.5	126.3	127.9	113.7	100.7	168.1	116.6	107.2	1.90	4.27	3.98	1.18	2.25	1.79	1.57	0.76	3.53	1.42
Oct. ... ..	94.6	116.8	75.6	101.9	81.8	115.3	90.8	94.1	112.2	131.9	2.79	3.76	3.75	4.41	0.83	0.58	1.86	2.69	2.36	0.96
Nov. ... ..	47.9	49.8	39.2	39.3	27.0	72.7	87.5	56.6	53.8	62.4	0.59	1.89	5.52	0.32	2.64	2.78	1.39	2.66	3.54	5.10
Dec. ... ..	33.4	44.2	57.0	43.2	42.7	34.6	69.3	38.2	28.5	54.9	2.58	0.91	1.41	2.12	3.14	1.27	3.50	3.73	2.36	3.23
* Difference from ... .. Ave for the Year ... ..	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	+	—	—	—	+	+	—	+	—	—	—	—	+
	0.29	0.09	0.62	0.30	0.23	0.42	0.04	0.55	0.28	0.20	2.89	0.35	1.20	6.13	3.60	0.25	1.66	4.39	0.03	4.26

Sunshine: \*This figure is the 30 years average = 4.33.

Rainfall: This figure is 35 years average = 25.7.





